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DAKIN'S CANTHARIDIN HAIR STIMULANT is strongly recommended for strengthening and stimulating the growth of the hair.

It will be found of special service in those cases when the hair from constitutional debility or other causes has become weak, thin, and impoverished.

Price, \$1.50 per Bottle.

REFRIGERATING HAIR WASH, (From a recipe of Sir Erasmus Wilson).

A cooling and refreshing application that is delightful in use, removes dandruff and scurf, and by allaying irritation and nourishing the hair follicles, keeps the hair and scalp in a healthy and vigorous condition.

Price, \$1 per Bottle.

PETROLEUM POMADE. This is particularly useful where the hair is stiff, rendering it soft and undulating.

CANTHARIDIN POMADE. A tonic and direct stimulant to the growth of the hair.

Price, \$1 per Bottle.

CASTOR OIL POMADE. A favourite English preparation that is considered valuable as a perfect hair dressing and nourisher combined, for habitual use.

Pomades, \$0.75 per Bottle.

(Telephone No. 60.)

Hongkong, 4th March, 1889.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

Established A.D. 1841.

FAMILY, DISPENSING, & GENERAL CHEMISTS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

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and MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED

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THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY, HANKOW.

THE DISPENSARY, FOCHOW.

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1889.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph," and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor," and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

While the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the free discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than Three o'clock, so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until discontinued.

The Hongkong Telegraph has the largest circulation of any English newspaper published in the Far East, and is therefore the best medium for Advertisements. Terms can be learnt on application.

The Hongkong Telegraph's number at the Telephone Central Exchange is No. 1.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers to the Hongkong Telegraph are respectfully reminded that all Subscriptions are payable in advance.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1889.

During the past few weeks over half a dozen new joint stock enterprises have been started in the colony, and the cry is still they come. This movement doubtless evidences the great wealth and marvellous commercial vitality possessed by this 'dot on the ocean,' but it is also significant of the existence of a very strong spirit of rabid speculation which, so far as the public welfare is concerned, may not be without some dangerous elements. In far-reaching undertakings requiring a large capital the necessity for the joint stock principle is easily understood, but it is not quite so apparent in many of the comparatively insignificant local businesses which have been or are proposed to be incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances. The rage for transforming private undertakings into so-called public companies has, in fact, become so general, that it has only to continue in force for a short time longer in order to completely abolish purely private enterprise in every branch of business, both wholesale and retail, now existing in the colony. And it must be confessed that some of the most recent attempts in the limited liability line border very closely on the ridiculous, not to use any harsher term. A barber's shop run by a public company is playing the game rather low down, but there are other businesses with even less excuse. Take the case of any ordinary tradesman who is anxious to form his business into a limited liability concern, and what do we find in about nineteen cases out of twenty? Simply that the business is a financial failure and the proprietor therefore wishes to transfer the responsibilities from his own

shoulders to those of an easily gulled public. So long as any decent trading enterprise pays well, the owner naturally enough keeps the good thing to himself, he has no philanthropic desire to give the public a share of his handsome profits; but when it has been tried and found wanting, or when through change of conditions or force of circumstances it has deteriorated and become comparatively worthless, the public are calmly invited to take over the thoroughly sucked orange. There may of course be special reasons why the owner of a remunerative and 'going' business wishes to dispose of his interest in the same, and in such cases the easiest, most convenient and most profitable method is undoubtedly in forming a joint stock concern; but such cases are few and far between, and are certainly not always reliable. In these days of blind speculation, when it has become so common in this colony to solicit subscriptions from the public for proposed trading ventures without advertising prospectuses or giving the fullest information, too much care cannot be exercised by the confiding and the unwary. Information of the most complete description, and balance sheets audited by competent persons should always be forthcoming. Without these necessary safeguards we should strongly recommend intending investors in any proposed enterprises of this character to hold their hands—'to leave such suspicious schemes severely alone. It stands to reason that a business which will not pay when economically managed by an owner struggling hard for his own exclusive interests, has still fewer prospects of success when perfunctorily worked by an expensive board of directors, general agents, or any other of the various forms of management in vogue. Some of these bogus companies are probably formed for purposes altogether beyond the scope of their legitimate object—we refer especially to the gambling 'corners' in several local stocks which have recently caused so much heated discussion. A business that is practically worthless may be propped up by interested influence in order to induce the public to follow suit, the main object of those immediately concerned being a 'share market swindle' which they could fully control. Of this class of joint stock company there are unfortunately more than one in existence in our midst at the present time, which fact ought to prove a sufficient warning to those likely to be beguiled by the specious misrepresentations of the unscrupulous promoters of all such shady adventures. *Verb. Sap.*

ALL things have small beginnings, first included, and we have often wondered how it was that most of the serious conflagrations in the Chinese rookeries were not extinguished at the outset. We had an opportunity of seeing this last night. Turning down Queen's Road West we saw a group of open-mouthed folk gazing at a small fire which was burning on the verandah of shop No. 337, whilst in the premises below the shopmen were calmly making up their accounts, evidently in complete ignorance of what was going on above. Inspector Perry was luckily on the spot, and, rushing upstairs, tore to pieces the woodwork of a large round chest which was on fire and threw them into the street, where they were immediately smothered. The shop-coolies brought little drops of water in big pails, but even this put out the flames, although only a few more minutes needed to have elapsed before the whole verandah would have been in a blaze, together with a large stock of inflammable material near by. Then the fire-engines would have been sent for, a hundred or a hundred and fifty men called out, and no end of trouble caused, all through the carelessness of some one with a lamp or joss-sticks in the first place, and the right-down thickheadedness of the group of gazers in the second.

THE two coolies who violently assaulted a Portuguese widow in Bridges Street last month, and cleaned out all the jewelry in the house, were up before Mr. Woodhouse again to-day. Mrs. Euphemie Almaraz, the prosecutrix, said that she lived at 8 Bridges Street. At 1.30 p.m. on the 20th February she was in her room, making her toilet, when two Chinamen entered. One stopped at the door, the other advanced with a letter. She said it was not for her as it was in Chinese, and immediately he sprang on her, pulled her down, and pressed her face to the floor, so that she was nearly choked and unable to call out. She struggled, and he struck her on the head with a short sword, and tied a wooden gag in her mouth roughly, securing it by string round her neck. He then dragged her to one side and sat on her, whilst his accomplice rummaged that and the adjoining rooms. They both went away after about ten minutes, and she got up with difficulty and managed to attract the attention of some neighbours who came and attended to her. Later on, when somewhat recovered, she examined the room, and found four bracelets, a pair of earrings, six brooches, a chain and cross with diamonds, six small diamonds and a large one with diamonds, some coins, &c., altogether worth \$400, had been stolen. She was not sure of the identity of the men, as she had not observed them particularly before the assault, and had no means of doing so afterwards. Inspector Quincey, who arrested the men, said he identified them on the first occasion. The case was again remanded.

THE creation of a volunteer fleet or flotilla has of late been resuscitated from that land of oblivion to which things that are novel in this part of the world are often relegated for a long spell after they have been invented or proposed. The measure was first hinted at as a desirable aid to our naval forces, although little was known or at least suggested as to the means by which an improvised flotilla could be rendered efficient and practically useful as an auxiliary to the vessels of war. The original idea was that the existing steam launches in the harbour should be incorporated into a volunteer flotilla and a body of men trained to command them and learn the nautical art. But when the condition of the launches plying in these waters was known, the project of transforming them into miniature ironclads soon became a subject of ridicule and scorn. It was preposterous to imagine that a score or two of old slow coaches, could be suddenly transformed into torpedo boats, or armed cruisers to be sent out in search of an enemy's fleet. A third-rate gunboat with a couple of monitors on board could sink the whole auxiliary flotilla made up of such elements, in less time than it takes to write this. It appears that this plan has been entirely abandoned, and substituted by that of the formation of a new fleet of launches specially built for being utilised for war purposes, and even gunboats are mentioned as the probable vessels which are to compose the proposed volunteer fleet in this harbour. No definite plans have yet been laid before the public, the whole project being still in its germinal state. What it may ultimately become we fall to know; but we would suggest the advisability of starting the volunteer flotilla on a sounder basis than it appears to possess. In the present state of naval warfare, nothing short of monitors or submarine vessels can be of any use for coast and harbour defence. Instead of building gunboats for the naval volunteer brigade, we would vote for the construction or purchase of a few powerful little monitors similar to those which became famous during the American Civil War. With a fleet of such vessels cruising round the island, backed by the men-of-war of this station, we venture to assert that no hostile fleet would dare approach our coast. Of course, the question of expense will have to be considered, and the more so if the Colony is to pay the whole or part of it. We think, moreover, that the taxpayers of the Colony will readily contribute towards the creation of such an efficient means of defence. That war is abating in Europe there can be no doubt; England may at any moment be involved in a mighty struggle with either Russia or France, or with both these powers. Our colonies are in anything but an efficient condition of defence; Hongkong in particular is not sufficiently fortified, garrisoned or protected by naval forces to resist a joint attack of the two powers alluded to. The question of the fleet which is on her way to the Far East, the *Admiral Nachmoff*, is of the same class as our *Impetuous*, whilst the French have two ironclads in the waters of this part of the world. To provide against future contingencies, our naval station should be reinforced by another turret ship and a couple of first-class cruisers; and an auxiliary volunteer monitor flotilla should be formed and trained with all possible speed, and regardless of all expense.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held this afternoon. There were present: His Excellency the Governor (Sir William Carrington), the Colonial Secretary (Dr. F. Stewart), Mr. A. J. Leach, Acting Attorney-General, Mr.

H. E. Woodhouse, Colonial Treasurer; Captain W. M. Deane, Superintendent of Police; Messrs. J. Bell-Irving, C. P. Chater, P. Ryrie, Wong Shing, B. Layton, and Mr. Seth, Clerk of Council.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

VOTES.

The Governor recommended that \$120 be voted to the widow of the late Chinese writer in the Registrar-General's department. The following sums were voted:—\$2,000 to the widow of the late Chinese writer, \$432 for the survey in front of the Naval Yard, and \$132 for scavengers at Hungnam.

POLICE REPORT.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table the report of the Captain Superintendent of Police for 1888.

PRIVATE BILL.

The Acting Attorney-General moved the first reading of the Bill for the Incorporation of the Director, in Hongkong, of the Berlin Ladies' Mission for China.

The object was to give the Mission power to sue and be sued, and to increase the facilities for dealing with its funds.—Passed.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

The Acting Attorney-General moved the first reading of the Prison Amendment Ordinance, 1889, the object of which was to enable certain punishment to be inflicted on subordinate officers for misconduct.

THE STONECUTTER'S ISLAND BILL.

The Acting Attorney-General moved the second reading of the Bill. He explained that in 1863, the Island was a penal settlement, and under the provisions of the Gaol Ordinance passed in that year persons were prohibited from landing there. This was repealed in 1885, after the penal settlement had been removed, but since then reasons had arisen for reviving the old prohibition. There were important military fortifications there, besides the gunpowder depot, and the Government had expressed its opinion that the prohibition was necessary. That Bill had therefore been introduced, its first section prohibiting any person from going there without passes from the Colonial Secretary, or the officer commanding the troops and the second section setting forth the penalties for so doing.

The Bill passed its second reading, and the Council went into Committee on it. In the course of the discussion Mr. Layton asked if bathing parties would be exempted. His Excellency thought that was a matter for subsequent consideration; the military authorities thought the public should be prohibited from going there, and they must act accordingly, but possibly it might be found that an area could be exempted for bathing, being properly guarded. The лазaretto and gunpowder depot would be exempted.

The Bill passed its third reading.

The Council then resumed consideration of the latest Sanitary By-laws.

THE LUZON SUGAR REFINING COMPANY LIMITED.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the above named company was held at the office of the general agents (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.) to-day, when there were present: Hon. J. Bell-Irving (Chairman), Messrs. D. Gilles, T. E. Davies, (Consulting Committee), D. McCulloch, W. Legge, K. McK. Ross, A. McClymont, W. O. Murray, J. Cunha, Ho Tung and H. C. Macdonald.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, with your permission I will take the report and statement of accounts as read. I regret that the results of last year's working have not been more favourable, but they mark a steady improvement which affords encouragement for the future. Up to the end of July, our operations were, from various causes, conducted at a considerable loss, but during the remaining five months of the year, profits were regularly made. We have persevered in our policy of keeping stocks low, and in this way have saved a large sum in interest. When our books were closed on 31st December, we had on hand, of raw and refined sugar, only 25,600 piculs. As there was cessation of demand from Spain, we stopped the works during January and took advantage of the opportunity to overhaul the plant and machinery, which are now in excellent order. Work was resumed in February, and I am pleased to observe from our returns from Manila, that the demand so far seems to be equal to our powers of production. The inconvenience, referred to at our last annual meeting, of being unable to secure sufficient space for our requirements in the Spanish mail steamers, has been greatly lessened, but the rates of freight are still excessive and press very heavily on our industry. We are continuing our negotiations to obtain a further supply of tonnage for the line between Manila and the ports of Spain. Before moving the adoption of the Report and accounts I shall be glad to answer any questions that may be put to me.

There being no questions, the Chairman proposed the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. Legge seconded and the motion was adopted.

On the motion of Mr. Cunha, seconded by Mr. Ho Tung, Messrs. D. Gilles and T. E. Davies were re-elected members of the Consulting Committee.

Mr. McCulloch proposed and Mr. Legge seconded the re-election of Mr. T. Arnold as auditor, which was agreed to.

The Chairman—Gentlemen, I am much obliged to you for your attendance to-day. I hope that next year we shall be able to pay a dividend. This terminated the meeting.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the report for presentation to the shareholders at the sixth ordinary general meeting to be held at the office of the General Managers on Saturday, 23rd March, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon:—

We have the pleasure to lay before shareholders the usual statement of accounts made up to 31st December, 1888, and showing, after writing off \$15,000.00 for depreciation during the year, a balance of \$90,844.37 at Credit of Profit and Loss on that date.

It is proposed to deal with this amount as follows:—

To place to Reserve Fund...\$35,000.00
To pay a Dividend of 3% per cent...32,500.00
leaving a balance of \$23,344.37 to be carried forward to Credit of next year's account.

Both the Company's steamers are now in first class order, the *Diamonds* having undergone extensive repairs in the beginning of last year.

Mr. D. Gilles was invited to join the Committee and his appointment requires the confirmation of shareholders.

AUDITORS.

The accounts have been audited by Messrs. T. Arnold and J. H. Cox who are recommended for re-election.

RUSSELL & CO., General Managers.
Hongkong, 7th March, 1889.

BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1888.

Value of the Company's steamers "Diamonds" and "Zafiro".....\$185,000
Less written off for depreciation for 1888.....15,000
\$170,000.00

Value of Buys and Moorings at Amoy and Hongkong.....630.59
Value of Coals and Stores on board.....14,922.56
Premium value of unexpired policies.....10,500.99
Freight outstanding at Hongkong.....38,863.93
Due from Manila Agents.....2,851.30
Due from Amoy Agents.....4,029.06
In General Managers' hands.....5,924.38
At Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.....2,212.56
Sundry Debtors.....

Capital, 3,500 Shares @ \$50 per share.....\$175,000.00
Sundry Creditors.....12,572.37
Underwriting Account.....1,600.00
Reserve Fund.....10,000.00
Balance of Profit and Loss account.....90,844.37
\$290,016.74

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT 1888.

Written off for Depreciation of steamers 1888.....\$15,000.00
Allowance to General Managers for Office Expenses.....3,500.00
Auditors' Fees.....300.00
Charges.....799.91
Balance.....90,844.37
\$110,344.28

Balance from last account.....18.58
Profit on working account 1888.....109,884.95
Profit on exchange account.....435.34
Estate, Peels, Hobbs & Co. for amount received in excess of estimated value of claim.....6.31
\$110,344.28

We have compared the above statements with the books and vouchers of the Company, and found the same in accordance therewith.

THOS. ARNOLD & JAMES H. COX, Auditors.
Hongkong, 8th March, 1889.

THE POLO CLUB RACE MEETING.

The following are the handicaps for the various events to be decided at the Racecourse next Saturday afternoon:—

CAUSEWAY STAKES; a handicap for all Ching ponies; distance half-a-mile.

Fleetfoot.....1st. 0lb.
Rory Morn.....1st. 10lb.
Aneroid.....1st. 7lb.
Wiscare.....1st. 5lb.
Melaphi.....1st. 5lb.
Glencairn.....1st. 2lb.
Vespasian.....1st. 1lb.
Lochnivar.....1st. 0lb.
Gone-away.....1st. 12lb.
Mac.....1st. 12lb.
Viking.....1st. 12lb.
Rive d'Or.....1st. 12lb.
Grey Friar.....1st. 10lb.
Post Boy.....1st. 7lb.
Ormonde.....1st. 7lb.

LADIES NOMINATION, "Distance Handicap," five furlongs.

Fleetfoot.....1st. 10lb.
Rory Morn.....1st. 10lb.
Aneroid.....1st. 7lb.
Wiscare.....1st. 5lb.
Melaphi.....1st. 5lb.
Glencairn.....1st. 2lb.
Vespasian.....1st. 1lb.
Lochnivar.....1st. 0lb.
Gone-away.....1st. 12lb.
Mac.....1st. 12lb.
Viking.....1st. 12lb.
Rive d'Or.....1st. 12lb.
Grey Friar.....1st. 10lb.
Post Boy.....1st. 7lb.
Ormonde.....1st. 7lb.

CONSOLATION Handicap; distance once round.

Fleetfoot.....1st. 10lb.
Rory Morn.....1st. 10lb.
Aneroid.....1st. 7lb.
Wiscare.....1st. 5lb.
Melaphi.....1st. 5lb.
Glencairn.....1st. 2lb.
Vespasian.....1st. 1lb.
Lochnivar.....1st. 0lb.
Gone-away.....1st. 12lb.
Mac.....1st. 12lb.
Viking.....1st. 12lb.
Rive d'Or.....1st. 12lb.
Grey Friar.....1st. 10lb.
Post Boy.....1st. 7lb.
Ormonde.....1st. 7lb.

NEWS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The Pacific Mail Co.'s steamship *City of Sydney*, Capt. D. E. Frick, with the American mails of the 4th February, arrived here yesterday afternoon. For the subjoined telegrams we are indebted to our San Francisco exchanges:—

WASHINGTON, January 27th.

The following is the full text of the treaty of friendship and commerce between the United States of America and the Government of the Samoan Islands, concluded on January 17, 1878:

The Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Samoan Islands, being desirous of concluding a treaty of friendship and commerce, the President of the United States has for this purpose conferred full power upon William M. Evans, Secretary of State, and the Government of the Samoan Islands has conferred like power upon Mele Mamea, Envoy Extraordinary to the United States, and said plenipotentiaries, having exchanged their full powers, which were found to be in due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

Article 1.—There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the Government of the United States and the Government of the Samoan Islands.

Article 2.—Naval vessels of the United States shall have the privilege of entering and lying the port of Pago Pago, establishing therein and on the shores thereof a station for coal and other naval supplies for their naval and commercial service, and the Samoan Government will hereafter neither exercise nor authorize any jurisdiction within said port, adverse to such rights of the United States or restrictive thereof. The same vessels shall also have the privilege of entering other ports of the Samoan Islands, citizens of the United States shall likewise have free liberty

to enter the same ports with their ships and cargoes of whatsoever kind, and to sell the same to any inhabitants of these islands, whether natives or foreigners, or to barter them for the produce of the islands. All such traffic, in whatever articles of trade or barter, shall be free, except that those in firearms and munitions of war in the islands shall be subject to regulations by the Government.

Article 3.—No import or export duty shall be charged on cargoes of vessels of the United States entering or clearing from ports of the Samoan Islands. No other than a tonnage duty of one-half of 1 per cent per ton, actual measurement, shall be charged on the entrance of such vessels.

Article 4.—All disputes between citizens of the United States in the Samoan Islands, whether relating to civil matters or to offences or crimes, shall be heard and determined by the Consul of the United States at Apia, Samoa, under such regulations and limitations as the United States may provide; and all disputes between citizens of the United States and the people of those islands shall be heard by the Consul in conjunction with such officer of the Samoan Government as may be designated for the purpose. Crimes and offences in cases where citizens of the United States may be convicted shall be punished according to the laws of that country, and in cases where the people of the Samoan Islands may be convicted they shall be punished pursuant to Samoan laws and by the authorities of that country.

Article 5.—If unhappily, any differences should have arisen, or shall hereafter arise, between the Samoan Government and any other Government in amity with the United States, the Government of the latter will employ its good offices for the purpose of adjusting the differences upon a satisfactory and solid foundation.

Article 6.—The Government of Samoa agrees to allow to the Government and citizens of the United States free and equal participation in any privileges that may have been or may hereafter be granted to the government, citizens or subjects of any other nation.

Article 7.—The present treaty shall remain in force for ten years from its date. If neither party shall have given to the other six months' previous notice of its intention then to terminate the same it shall further remain in force until the end of the twelve months after either party shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate.

Article 8.—The present treaty shall be ratified and ratifications exchanged as soon as possible. In faith whereof the plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed this treaty at Washington on the 17th day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

WILLIAM MAXWELL EVANS, MELE MAMEA.
LONDON, January 25th.

Lord Salisbury had a long interview to-day with Count Von Hatfield, the German Ambassador. Germany's view of the Samoan middle and Zanzibar question causes distrust in Admiralty circles. Mysterious silence is maintained regarding her naval reformations. It is stated at the Foreign Office that America means business and that the American naval officers in Samoa express confidence in their ability to hold their own.

BERLIN, January 25th.

The *National Zeitung*, referring to the action of the Senatorial Committee at Washington on the Samoan affair, says:—Measures for the protection of the autonomy of the Samoan Islands are superfluous, because it is not threatened by any one. The sole interest of America consists in not jeopardizing her good relations with Germany to be allowed by a few intemperate adventurers, to the *Vossische Zeitung*, criticising the argument in the *Coloigne Gazette* of yesterday, holds that it would be a mistake to attach importance to the measures taken by President Cleveland, merely because he is to be shortly succeeded by Mr. Harrison. It points out that the authority for dealing with foreign affairs rests with a committee of the Senate, and warns the semi-official press that it would be unwise to try to appease the German public with fallacious illusions.

LONDON, January 25th.

Bayard's implied attack upon German policy in Samoa has caused great irritation here, but that feeling is suppressed. In the mean time many think that England and Germany should establish a joint protectorate, to which America would not object.

January 27th.

The *Times* says:—Englishmen will be curious to know the exact value of Prince Bismarck's assertion that Germany is absolutely at one with England in regard to Samoa. It is difficult to believe that England is giving any kind of approval to the deportation of Malietoa or to German intervention between Tamasae and Malietoa's partisans.

The *Daily News*, in view of Bismarck's speech on the African question, wants to know what is the price of Bismarck's friendship, and in regard to Samoa, what further sacrifice of national dignity England is to make.

ZANZIBAR, January 27th.

An engagement took place at Dar-es-Salaam on Friday, resulting in the defeat of the Arabs, many of whom were killed. During the fight the First Lieutenant of the German warship *Sophia* was killed by sunstroke. The defeat of the Arabs renders the position of the captured missionaries still more dangerous.

BRUXELLES, January 27th.

According to the *National Zeitung*, complete arrangements have been made in the anticipation of the death of the King of the Netherlands. Immediately upon the King's death the Premier of Luxembourg will announce the parliamentary law regulating the succession, and will proclaim that the Duke of Nassau will take possession of Luxembourg.

ROME, January 27th.

A demonstration was made by Radicals to-day to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Diphone. The proceedings were orderly until one of the speakers alluded in offensive terms to King Humbert. This led to a conflict with the police, several of whom were injured. Fifteen persons were arrested.

NEW YORK, January 27th.

The *White Star* line steamship *Republic*, Captain Smith, from Liverpool, arrived at her pier this morning. Soon after being docked and while the stokers were engaged in hauling the fires, an explosion occurred in one of the stokeholds, badly scalding ten men, three of whom are not expected to live.

January 30

the world, and a grand opening for American commerce. Many people who have settled there to engage in business, have left on account of the trouble, but I expect that they will return as soon as definite arrangements are made with Germany and other powers. I do not believe there will be any trouble in making this settlement. Our trade with Samoa has been confined to breadstuffs, lumber, and kerosene of late, but a general commerce can be easily built up. I regard Apia as fully as important a centre as Hawaii and worthy of as much attention from mercantile enterprise.

LONDON, January 30th.
The Manchester Guardian says Salisbury, yielding to great pressure, will withdraw the English vessels from the blockade on the East African coast as soon as Germany commences to operate on shore.

The Portuguese Government has made a provisional contract with eight private persons, empowering them to form a company to work the port wine trade as a monopoly. All the wine produced in this country is to be exported by this company under special mark. To insure the success of the monopoly, a subsidy of £400 per annum is to be guaranteed to the company for five years, together with 6 per cent. interest for thirty years on a capital of £200,000. The concession has not yet passed the Cortes, but the wine trade of Oporto has protested so vigorously against this measure that it has induced all other trades to join in opposition to the grant. The result of this is that all business is stopped in the town, and the temper of the public is so strongly aroused that the behavior of the people amounts almost to rebellion.

One thousand Clyde firemen and sailors have struck for an increase of 3 shillings per week, which the Allan Company has conceded.

MONTREAL, January 30th.
Sixteen men, with twenty horses, were drowned while crossing the ice on Lake Rideau, Ont. The accident is reported to have occurred by the caving in of the ice near the village of Sunbury, Ont.

A portion of the populace is still greatly incensed at the passage of the Army bill. A crowd gathered outside the Parliament building to-day and endeavored to prevent the Deputies from entering the chamber. The hussars were compelled to charge upon the crowd, and several persons were hurt, including some women and children.

BERLIN, January 30th.
The editor of the *Rathenower Zeitung* (Liberal) has been condemned to two months' imprisonment for crime against the sovereign power in the use of certain language in an article on the presentation of a fountain by the Emperor.

AUCKLAND, January 31st.
Samoa's advisers say that the Germans have declared war against Mataafa, and that probably all the Samoans will join against the Germans. Later advices from Samoa state that the German officials have given notice that all vessels arriving there will be searched for articles contraband of war. They have suppressed the *Samoa Times*. A passenger on the British steamer *Waimai*, who recently visited Mataafa's camp, was placed under arrest, but was subsequently released, in compliance with the demand of the British Consul. A proclamation has been issued placing the Apia police force under German control.

The *Samoa Times* is owned by an Englishman named Cusack, who has not hesitated to denounce the interference of the Germans in Samoa affairs. It is reported that several times German sailors have made hostile demonstrations against the *Times* office.

Mataafa's followers number 6000. They are strongly intrenched, and other Samoans are rapidly joining them. Upon the arrival of the steamer *Richmond* she was boarded and searched by the Germans.

LONDON, January 31st.
The naval committee appointed to inquire into the late maneuvers states that the ships, with few exceptions, are unsuitable for modern warfare—indeed, deficient—and that the existing fleet is unfit to command the seas against an enemy.

A "White Book" on the Samoan question will shortly be presented to the Reichstag. The *National Zeitung* announces that a friendly settlement with America may be expected, based upon Prince Bismarck's proposal for a joint discussion. It is not expected that German military operations in Samoa will commence until sufficient re-enforcements are sent to the islands. At present there are at Samoa three German war ships, with an available landing force of 300 men.

PARIS, February 1st.
Crown Prince Rudolf of Austria met his death at the hands of the greatest nobleman of the empire, who shot the Archduke for the purpose of avenging the betrayal of his wife by her husband.

The following is stated to be an authentic account of the tragedy and of the circumstances in connection therewith. On Sunday night the Crown Prince appeared at a ball given by the German Ambassador, Prince Reuss, in honor of Kaiser Wilhelm's birthday. Both the Archduke, as well as his father, the Emperor, who was also present, wore uniforms of the Prussian regiments of which they hold honorary colonelcies. The Archduke was in the highest spirits; his laughter rang through the rooms and he appeared to enjoy himself amazingly. He, however, aroused some comment by paying rather marked attention to a very beautiful princess, whose husband, a member of one of the oldest families, of princely rank in Austria, is almost as well known in Paris as in Vienna.

At about 1 o'clock in the morning the Archduke escorted his wife, the Crown Princess Stephanie, to her carriage. After kissing her hand and bidding her adieu he remained for a few minutes longer in the vestibule chatting with the German Ambassador. On leaving the Embassy he directed his steps to the Michaeler Platz, where he had promised to meet his brother-in-law, Duke Philip of Coburg, and Count Hoyos, formerly Minister at Washington, now Ambassador to the French Republic. It had been arranged that they should drive from thence out to his hunting lodge at Meyerling, some thirty miles distant from the metropolis. The road lies through the heart of beautiful Wiener Wald, and the drive, which is a charming one, had been planned for the purpose of rendering it possible to be out on the moors in the early dawn.

On reaching the Michaeler Platz, the Crown Prince found his brother-in-law and Count Hoyos waiting for his arrival and a handsome drag, drawn by four spirited horses, ready to convey the party out to the Meyerling. Suddenly, however, the Crown Prince turned to his companions and begged of them to excuse him, muttering something about being "en bon fortune," declared that he would join them later in the day. Both Duke Philip and Count Hoyos entreated Rudolf to forgo his rendezvous, warned him of the risk and of the scandal which would inevitably ensue if his intrigue were to become known. However, the Crown Prince laughingly told them to cease their remonstrances, which for the moment were quite useless. After specially joining them to avoid mentioning to any one that he had failed to keep to the original plan of driving out with them to the shooting lodge, he disappeared down the Hengengasse, swinging in the air a pair of keys and stinging snatches of popular songs.

The fur collar of his heavy military cloak was turned up so as to conceal his features from view, and but few would have imagined that the military officer wending his way through the dark streets on foot, unattended by either aides or servants, was the heir-apparent to the Austrian throne. The Duke and Count Hoyos, together with the equestrian of the Crown Prince, then got on to the drag and started the horses in the direction of Meyerling, where they arrived about three hours later.

On Monday morning at 7 o'clock one of the richest and most powerful nobles of the empire, a man of princely rank, although not a member of any royal or reigning family, was in the act of leaving his palace for the purpose of trying a young horse, which, reared in the imperial stud farms at Guldolo, had just been presented to him by the Crown Prince, when suddenly he happened to catch sight of a man skulking in the shadow of the wall just under the private staircase leading up to his wife's apartments.

The prince sprang forward to catch the stranger, who endeavored to save himself by flight. The prince, who was faster on foot, soon overtook him, and, catching his cloak from behind him, to his horror he discovered that the scoundrel was no other than the heir to the throne. The latter, taking advantage of the momentary consternation of his pursuer, sprang forward, and, quickly jumping into a plain two-horse fiacre, which he invariably uses on such occasions, was driven off before the wronged husband recovered his senses. Reaching the lodge at Meyerling about 11 o'clock, the Crown Prince spent the remainder of the day out on the hills and made no mention of reference to the unpleasant ending of the adventure to his friends. On Tuesday his old valet, Johann, who has attended him from his boyhood, noticed that his master was very much worried, and on asking what was the matter was rather curiously told that it was nothing.

On Wednesday morning the Crown Prince awoke very early. He called to Johann to open the blinds and bring him his letters. It should be mentioned that the shooting lodge at Meyerling is a small, two-story building, and that the Crown Prince occupied an apartment on the ground floor, scarcely five feet above the level of the garden. On opening the blinds, the valet remarked that there were two strange men in the garden, and mentioned the fact to the Archduke. The latter carelessly replied that they were probably some of the beaters come for orders. Then, sitting up in bed, he propped a pillow up against the window, and leaning his head against it, commenced to read his letters, evidently in a state of great excitement and worry. Johann then left the room to prepare the coffee, but meeting Count Hoyos in the hall, said: "There are two men in the garden whom I have never seen before and whose looks I don't like."

Just then a shot was heard. All rushed to the Crown Prince's room, where a terrible spectacle presented itself. A window pane was smashed into a thousand pieces, the Archduke lay dead in bed with his back to his skull shattered and brains scattered on the sheets. The strangers in the garden were seen to jump the fence and to mount horses. Like lightning they disappeared into the forest, not, however, before Count Hoyos had recognized in them the husband and brother of the Princess with whom Rudolf had danced frequently at the German Embassy ball. As the Crown Prince reined in his bed with his back turned to the light while reading his letters, the wronged husband must have had time to take deadly aim.

The general impression is that the Chamber of Deputies will complete its legal term of office, and general elections will not occur until October. The majority on the vote expressing confidence in the Government yesterday was composed of Republicans altogether. The minority included 59 members of the Right, 14 Boulangists, and 53 Republicans. The Radical journals congratulate the members of that party that a crisis has been avoided. They claim that the Ministerial question was solved by the vote. The Opportunist organs declare that the Government has been merely respite for a few days. The Boulangist papers consider the Government lost.

GLASGOW, February 1st.
Three thousand seamen and firemen are now on a strike here. Only two steamers sailed to-day.

DUBLIN, February 1st.
The *Freeman's Journal* states that Salisbury is negotiating with Hartington with a view to the latter becoming Prime Minister. Should Hartington accept the position Salisbury will retain the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs. The *Journal* also says that Hon. W. H. Smith will be elevated to the peerage.

LONDON, February 3rd.
The *Standard's* Berlin correspondent says: In spite of the unmistakable friction with Americans nobody here fears that there is any danger of the Samoan affair leading to war between the two nations. Germany will, in fact, make friendly proposals, which, doubtless, the Government at Washington will finally accept. The German officials in Samoa are now represented as having exceeded and misinterpreted their instructions, but the last thing that semi-official organs can be expected to confess is the palpable fact that in the presence of the strong feeling aroused in America, Germany has found it politic to beat a retreat.

The *National Zeitung* thinks that the knowledge of Prince Bismarck's disavowal of the acts of the German officials in Samoa would come with a better grace from the German than the American Government. "As for the rest," it says, "defiant speeches in America will just as likely provoke Germany to take any unwarrantable step as they will prevent her maintaining her just rights."

PARIS, February 3rd.
Deputies Laguerre and Lacroix fought a duel this morning with pistols. Neither of the combatants was hurt. The challenge was Lacroix, who claimed that he had been interrupted in an offensive manner by Lacroix while speaking in the Chamber.

RÖM, February 3rd.
In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday Signor Peruzzi, Minister of the Treasury, announced that notwithstanding the constant improvement in the economic position of the country and the development of national wealth, the budget showed a deficit of nearly \$40,000,000. He proposes to meet this deficit by funds at the disposal of the Government for civil and military pensions. He said it was estimated that the deficit for 1890 would show a deficit of \$18,000,000.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

WASHINGTON, February 7th.
Secretary Bayard has recalled the United States Consul from Samoa, owing to his views being divergent from those of the United States Government.

BOMBAY, February 8th.
The *Times of India's* London correspondent wires that the *Times* "Calcutta" correspondent telegraphs that the corrupt Magistrate scandal in Bombay has reached such a pitch that

possibly a Special Commission will be necessary to restore public confidence in the administration of justice. He condemns the Governor. The *St. James's Gazette* has a startling leader, which contains a slander of the entire lower native Magistracy, which it says is corrupt. These corrupt Bombay Magistrates, says the *St. James's*, are only fair types of the educated natives, who meet in Congress; and their conception of public morality is of exactly the same stamp. The paper adds, we assert that the fact is so.

MADRAS, February 8th.
News has been received here of the death of Mr. Parkes, Superintendent Engineer, in London, of the Madras Harbour Works.

Sir John Fowler, who will be the guest of Lord Connamara during his stay here, will examine the Harbour Works, in consultation with the Superintendent Engineer. Last night, His Excellency the Governor presided at a Temperance meeting, and delivered a sympathetic address, regretting the increase of drunkenness among the natives, which was traceable to the example of the Christian population.

ZANZIBAR, February 8th.
The German authorities have paid the ransom asked by the Arab Chief at Bushire (?) for the Roman Catholic missionaries captured last month in the attack on the German mission station at Ngutu.

CALCUTTA, February 11th.
The latest news of the Ameer's movements from Afghanistan gives no indication of any intention on his part of invading Bokhara. Indeed, if there were no other reason for discrediting the Russian statement, the present is obviously the last time he would choose for such an enterprise, when the passes behind him are blocked with snow, and virtually cut off his own capital. He is, however, about to start on a tour from Mazar-i-Sharif westwards.

MADRAS, February 11th.
Lady Connamara leaves for England on the 11th proximo, though her health is stated to have improved here.

A Roman Catholic Synod is being held here, to draw up rules and regulations for the management of the Archdiocese of Madras.

BOMBAY, February 12th.
The latest in Bombay of a Railway Guard has led to disclosures of an extraordinary system of jobbery by European and Eurasian guards of passenger trains on the Bombay and Nagpur section of the G. I. P. Railway. With skeleton key they opened passengers' luggage in the brakes, abstracted property assessed at an aggregate value of a lakh, and divided the spoil. A quarrel as to shares led to information and enquiries; and subsequently to several arrests. Enquiries are in further progress.

LONDON, February 12th.
Amir Abdur Rahman, with a numerous following, is at Chulm (or Tashkurgan), and, according to a Russian account, he is taking measures which show a distinct ill-will towards Russia. He is also accused of breaking off the commercial relations which existed between the two countries, and of spreading reports of a coming war with Russia. Under these circumstances, Russia feels compelled to take measures to meet any possible acts of hostility on the part of the Amir.

Advices from Chardjui state that General Komaroff, accompanied by the Chief of his Staff, arrived there yesterday.

The Amier Abdul Rahman, with a numerous following, is at Chulm (or Tashkurgan), and, according to the Russian account, he is taking measures which show a distinct ill-will towards Russia. He is also accused of breaking off the commercial relations which existed between the two countries, and of spreading reports of a coming war with Russia. Under these circumstances, Russia feels compelled to take measures to meet any possible acts of hostility on the part of the Amier.

PARIS, February 12th.
The French Government are negotiating with Russia, with the object of opening Turkish trade, and establishing French Consulates in the principal towns there.

PESHAWUR, February 13th.
The latest news from the Amir's Camp at Moxar, up to the 20th January, shows everything quiet there. The Amir intends returning to Kabul after inspecting the garrisons of Afghanistan, and, early in the summer, go on tour to Ghazni and Kandahar, halting some time at the latter place.

BOMBAY, February 13th.
The Austrian Lloyd's steamer *Amphitrite*, which carried the Russian Mission to Abyssinia, is now in Bombay harbour. The passengers took tickets to Port Said from the Agency in the ordinary way, and nothing was known of the object of the Mission, until the real nature was discovered when the vessel reached Massowah.

To-day's Advertisements.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, CANADA, THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.
VIA THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY RAILWAY LINES & STEAMERS.

THE British Steamship

"ABYSSINIA"

3,651 Tons Register, G. A. Lee, Commander, will be despatched for VANCOUVER, B.C., via KOBE and YOKOHAMA, on THURSDAY, the 4th April, at NOON.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports, and at Vancouver with San Francisco and Pacific Coast Ports by the regular Steamers of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company and other Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fare granted as follows:—
To Vancouver and Victoria, (Mex.) \$160.00
To San Francisco, 175.00
To all Common Ports in Canada, 230.00
To Liverpool, 300.00
To London, 305.00
To other European Ports at proportionate rates.

Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Royal Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese and Japanese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to Mr. D. E. BROWN, District Freight Agent, Vancouver, B.C.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 3rd April.

All Parcels must be sent to our Office and should be marked to address in full; and the same will be received by us until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing.

Information as to Passage or Freight apply to ADAMSON, FELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1889.

To-day's Advertisements.
WEBB'S MARIONETTES.
THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL.
THIS EVENING, the 7th March, 1889.
NEW PROGRAMME.

THE ITALIAN FANTOCCHINI.
1.—Signor Rinaldo, Equilibrist.
2.—The Stilt Clown.
3.—Herr Holten, in wonderful feats of Equitation.
4.—Sarah and Tommy (with Song).
5.—The Jolly Chinese.
6.—The Animated Skeleton.
7.—Giant and Pigmites.

THE CHRISTY MINSTRELS, in a New First Part. The screaming farce of DEAF AS A POST. The Laughable Harlequinade & Funny Scenes. Concluding with a grand TRANSFORMATION SCENE.

Reserved Seats may be secured and booked at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S, LD.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Dress Circle and Stalls \$2.00
Pit 1.00
Children half price. Soldiers in Uniform will be admitted to the Pit at half price.

C. DERMER, Manager.
Hongkong, 7th March, 1889.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

TENDERS are invited for the construction of a SCREW STEAM VESSEL for the Selangor Government. Tenders should be sealed and should be addressed to the British Resident, Selangor, via Singapore, to reach Selangor not later than noon on the 1st May, 1889.

Further information may be obtained from the COLONIAL SECRETARY at Hongkong.
F. A. SWETTENHAM, British Resident, Selangor.
Kuala Lumpur, 25th January, 1889.

UNION LINE.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM ANTWERP AND HAMBURG.
THE Steamship "BALCARRES BROOK,"

Captain Burgess, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Under-

signed for delivery of their Goods from alongside. The Steamer is berthed at Kowloon, and Cargo impeding her discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense and no Fire Insurance will be effected.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 16th instant or they will not be recognised.
RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 7th March, 1889.

THE BARCELONA TRANS-ATLANTIC COMPANY SERVICE.

LINE OF THE ANTILLES, NEW YORK AND VERA CRUZ.—Connecting at American Atlantic Ports, and at Ports North and South of the Pacific.

Three monthly departures, on the 10th and 30th from Cadiz, and on the 20th from Santander. Return trip leaves Havana the 5th, 15th, and 25th of every month.

LINE OF COLOMBIA.—Connecting with Pacific Ports, North and South of Panama, with extension to Mexico and intermediate ports at Habana, A. steamer leaves Vigo on the 30th of every month, via Puerto Rico, Habana and Santiago de Cuba.

LINE OF THE PHILIPPINES.—Extension to Iloilo and Cebu, connecting with the Persian Gulf, Eastern Coast of Africa, India, China, Cutch-China and Japan.

Thirteen annual trips, leaving Barcelona every fourth Wednesday, commencing on the 1st of January; and Manila every fourth Saturday, commencing on the 5th of January.

LINE OF BUENOS AYRES.—A steamer leaves every two months for Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Ayres, leaving Cadiz every eighth week, commencing on 31st January.

LINE OF FERNANDO PO.—Calling on the West Coast of Morocco. A monthly trip, leaving Cadiz on the 30th March, 30th June, 30th September and 30th December.

AFRICAN SERVICE.—NORTHERN COAST.—A fortnightly service, leaving Cadiz on the 16th and 30th for Tangier, Algiers, Ceuta and Malaga, returning from Malaga on the 12th and 25th, calling at the same ports.

NORTH-WESTERN COAST.—A monthly service from Cadiz to Larache, Rabat, Casablanca, Mogador and Mogador.

TACICER SERVICE.—Three trips every week: from Cadiz to Tangier every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday; from Tangier to Cadiz every Monday, Thursday and Saturday.

These Steamers carry cargo on the most favorable terms. Passengers are very comfortably accommodated and treated with the greatest attention. The Company's reputation in this line being unequalled. Deductions are allowed to families, also conventional prices arranged for, and return voyages. Passages are granted to Manila at special prices for artisan emigrants, with gratuitous return, within one year, for those who have failed to find work.

The Company undertake to insure all goods shipped in their boats.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—The Company, notify all merchants, farmers, and manufacturers that they will receive and forward to destination, all samples and prices-current which may be entrusted to their care.

The Company receive cargo and issue passage tickets to all parts of the world where regular lines exist.

For further information apply to the following Agents: Cadiz, the Branch Office of the Trans-Atlantic Company—Madrid, Mr. Julian Moreno, Alcalá, 33 and 35—Santander, Messrs. Angel B. Perez & Co.—Coruna, Mr. E. da Guardia—Vigo, Mr. Antonio Lopez de Neira—Cartagena, Messrs. Bosch Brothers—Valencia, Messrs. Dant & Co.—Malaga, Mr. Luis Duarte—Liverpool, Messrs. Larrington & Co.—Havre and Paris, Messrs. H. General & Delon.—Habana, Messrs. M. Calvo & Co.—Puerto Rico, Messrs. Esquivela Nepheva.—Vera Cruz, Messrs. Martinez Brothers—Manila, The Office of the Compagnie Generale de Tabaco, Filipinas—Singapore, Messrs. E. & H. Hinshelwood—Cebu, Messrs. Aiken, Spence & Co.—Aden, Mr. V. Escher—Port Said and Suez, Messrs. M. B. B. & Co.—Hongkong, Messrs. REMEDIOS & Co.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1889.

ADAMSON, FELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1889.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1889.

To-day's Advertisements.
FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.
THE Steamship "ARRATOON APCAR,"
Captain J. G. O'Brien, will be despatched for the above Ports, on MONDAY, the 11th instant, at NOON.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 7th March, 1889.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "ARRATOON APCAR," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at West Point, whence delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 13th instant, will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Consignees are hereby informed, that all claims must be made immediately, as none will be entertained after the 10th instant. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 7th March, 1889.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship "CITY OF SYDNEY,"
The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
CHAS. D. HARMAN, Agent.
Hongkong, 7th March, 1889.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 9th March, 1889, at 3 P.M., at "Dunford" the Peak, late Residence of THOS. E. CANDLER, Esq., THE WHOLE OF THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Comprising:—DRAWING ROOM SUITE, MIRRORS, TABLES, PICTURES, FENDERS, &c. DINING ROOM FURNITURE, CROCKERY, GLASS WARE, PLATED WARE, &c. BEDROOM FURNITURE, &c., &c.

The above will be on view on FRIDAY next. TERMS AS USUAL.—Cash on delivery.
G. R. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1889.

PUBLIC AUCTION OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 11th March 1889, at 2 P.M., at the Residence of C. SEIMUND Esq., Praya East, THE WHOLE OF HIS ENGLISH & HONGKONG MADE FURNITURE,

Comprising:—TAPESTRY COVERED DRAWING ROOM SUITES, CHEFFONNIERS, OVERMANTLES AND MIRRORS, Blackwood CANTREY TABLES, and FANCY TABLES, CURTAINS, FENDERS, OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, COTTAGE PIANO, by KIRKMAN (Iron Frame), DINING TABLE, SIDEBOARD, WHATNOT, CHAIRS, CROCKERY, GLASS AND PLATED WARE, &c., &c.

TAPESTRY COVERED BEDROOM SUITE, IRON BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES, DRESSING TABLES, MARBLE TOP WASHINGTONS, &c., &c.

Also:—A Few Choice FERNS, ORCHIDS, and a quantity of FLOWERS in Pots.

2 AQUARIAS.
2 JIRICKSHAS.
Catalogues will be issued, and the above will be on view on SATURDAY P.M.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on delivery.
G. R. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 5th March, 1889.

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

APPLICATIONS for the POST of SECRETARY to the above Company will be received until the 20th instant. Such applications to be addressed to the CHAIRMAN of the Company at the Offices No. 7, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1889.

GREEN ISLAND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

HOLDERS of SHARES in this Company, which are not fully paid are requested to pay up the balance, \$10 per Share, to C. EWENS before the 15th instant.

On or before the 15th instant all Holders of Shares in this Company can, by application to C. EWENS together with a payment of \$5 per Share receive an allotment of one new Share in the GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED in respect of every two old Shares which they hold in the GREEN ISLAND COMPANY, LIMITED.

C. EWENS, General Manager.
Hongkong, 5th March, 1889.

HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

OWING to alterations in the Machinery at the Upper Terminus, NO CARS WILL RUN, on MONDAY NEXT, the 11th inst.

MAEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1889.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back, Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1889.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1889.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1889.

Intimations.
NOTICE TO MARINERS.
HONGKONG ROADS.
ON and after the 5th March, a Junk will be anchored on KELLETTS BANK, and from her, a bright white light will be exhibited visible all round the horizon, and having a range of about 5 miles.

Position 62 cables N.N.E. from Green Island. All vessels are recommended to pass to the Northward of the Junk, but if passing to the Southward of her, she should not be approached nearer than 3 cables.

R. MURRAY RUMSEY, Harbour Master, &c.
Harbour Department, Hongkong, 4th March, 1889.

FOR SALE.

